

# The Post.

VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1874.

NUMBER 2.

## CITY ITEMS.

The press receiving THE POST will please exchange.

A merry Christmas to the subscribers of THE POST. "May you live long and prosper."

Judge Cantwell is preparing his City Rights speech, made in the Senate, for the press.

David Martin has been sent to jail, where he has a long time to repent of his evil deeds.

Can't the City Marshal stop the hogs and cows from running at large, ruining gardens and rooting up the grass.

Look out for your chickens and turkeys, those of you who have them, for they are very nice to have Christmas times.

Thanks to Prof. D. D. Dodge, of the Williston Academy, for and invitation to attend at his school Christmas Eve night.

Gov. Curtis H. Brocken seems to be giving general satisfaction to every body as the Chief Executive Officer of the State.

We are opposed to Brink being postmaster, because he don't give us any letters, nor neither will he tell us when we may expect any.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Thanks to the Board of Aldermen, we shall soon have good sidewalks on Front street, as well as on Market and other streets.

Postage pre-paid on THE POST to all subscribers. Persons wishing a first class Republican paper can be accommodated at \$3.00 per annum.

We advise those who wish to give their homes a new dress for Christmas, to give J. B. Topman a call, where they will find a Carpenter to wait upon them.

Cannot the Board of Aldermen give the citizens a good drive out Market street. A little more sawdust so that our Fish (bale) and Rice, can be brought over from the Banks and sold cheaper.

Do not forget to pay George Myers a visit, he has every thing a man wants, in the grocery line, that is nice. If you go there he will certainly sell to you. A man cannot help buying when Neil is on hand.

Cotton Factory No. 1 will, we are informed, be in operation by the first of March next. Now who will be the pioneers to start the second. We never can be a first class city until we have at least six.

"The Reporter has gone up." We have heard the remark forty times an hour, every hour since Monday last. We are of the opinion that if the times do not get better we shall all go up, or smash up.

We understand that there will be an effort made to get a branch of the Insane Asylum down in Wilmington, and that the friends of Dr. Norcum will insist on his appointment to take charge of it. Good appointment.

The Legislature has adjourned for one month, and according to the Charlotte Observer, the State will save \$26,000 by these gentlemen wishing to spend their Christmas at home, that would have been otherwise uselessly spent.

Who will start a "sugar refinery?" There is more money in one than anything else that can be started in our city. What say you, Messrs. Kerchner & Calder Bros, you have the money and the energy, and that is all you need to make one a success.

We have hoped, for the sake of humanity, that the outrage committed on the colored man at the fair last week would be investigated, but we have as yet failed to hear of such a transaction. Then he was nothing but a negro, and why should it be noticed?

Senator Cantwell and Representatives Moore, Brewington and Lloyd have returned home from the Legislature, all looking well, and very much as though the Raleigh soda water agreed with them. They all belong to the temperance society, and you could not induce one of them to even take lager in their

We were pleased to see Senator Mabson, of Edgecombe county, in the city on Monday last, looking well. We wish him a pleasant Christmas.

The Raleigh News informs us that Mrs. Pricilla E. Bailey, the wife of Judge John L. Bailey, of Asheville, died on the 17th inst. with paralysis.

We understand there is a movement on foot to reestablish the Speed City Court, and that the friends of Col. O. F. Moore wish to have him appointed as Judge, and Jno. L. Holmes, Esq., one of our leading lawyers, appointed as City Solicitor to prosecute in said court. Both very excellent gentlemen.

A meeting of Republicans is called to meet at the Court House, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, on the 15th of January next. Wm. H. Moore, Secy.

We understand that there has not been an appropriation made in the city government for the past eighteen months on party grounds. Every improvement has been voted for by the Conservative members of the Board. This speaks well for our City Fathers. We do not believe in spending the public funds by partisan legislation.

As we write, the streets are alive with hurrying feet, and the stores dressed in gala attire are thronged with throngs of people, each and every one anxious to select some present to make a Santa Clause visit, or to give as a memento to the loved ones. All ages and classes seem bent on the same errand, that of getting something to gladden the heart of the receiver.

Remember as you are seated around the family table, and with all your joys and pleasures about you, when in the fullness of your heart you thank God for this day, do not forget that there are some less fortunate than you who are waiting for even the necessities of life, and that a crumb from your table will keep them alive. Remember the poor.

For the Post.  
LECTURE BEFORE THE MEMBERS OF F. L. AND G. L. LODGES G. U. O. OF O. F.—A very interesting and instructive lecture was delivered by Professor Lyda, of Kentucky, at the Hall of Free Love Lodge No. 1436, on Tuesday evening the 22nd inst., to the members of Free Love and Golden Laurel Lodges. The subject was "Friendship," and was listened to by a large number of members from both lodges. The membership of Free Love Lodge numbers something over one hundred, and consists of some of the best citizens of the place. In fact the character of applicants for membership are subject to the greatest scrutiny, the lodge is in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding the fact that they lose nearly one thousand dollars by the Freedman's Bank. They contemplate building a lodge at an early day. The G. U. O. of O. F. are extending their lodges through the State very fast, and will soon be established throughout the whole State.

LITERARY.  
"Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" has just come to hand. Frank publishes a live paper, and we recommend it to all Democrats who wish a first-class paper.

"Wood's Household Magazine" is the name of an illustrated magazine, published at 41 Park Row, New York, by the Household Publishing Company, at \$4 per annum—single copies 10 cents.

We have received the January number of "Folio," a journal of "music, drama, art and literature." Published by White, Smith & Co., 238 and 300 Washington street, Boston. It is one of the most interesting musical journals we have had the pleasure of examining. Those of our readers who do not take it, we advise to subscribe for it at once—only \$1.00 per annum.

Examine what Appleton says he is going to do during 1875: "Appleton's Journal will sustain, during the year, its reputation for general excellence. The publishers will endeavor, more strenuously than ever to furnish a periodical of a high class, one which shall embrace a wide scope of topics, and afford the reader, in addition to an abundance of entertaining popular literature a thorough survey of the progress of thought, the advance of the arts, and the doings in all branches of intellectual effort." Published weekly, at \$4 per annum, by A. Appleton & Co., New York.

"The Smuggler's Ghost." This book is also from the pen of Mrs. Henry Wood, the author of "East Lynne," and it will form a delightful addition to the reader of an lover of a fascinating, powerfully written romance. Mrs. Wood, though a prolific writer, is ever fresh and pleasing. There is an endless variety which is as surprising as it is agreeable to her readers, and one might read every work she has ever given to the public without being wearied by sameness of style or construction. For sale at Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

"The Queen of the Kitchen." A collection of "Old Maryland" family receipts for cooking. Containing over one thousand practical and useful receipts, all of which have been tried and approved, and been in use for many years. By Miss Tyson. One volume, duodecimo, bound in morocco cloth. Price \$1.75. Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Brother, publishers. We have no hesitation in commending it to all, as being the best book of its kind extant. It is not overloaded with recipes for fanciful dishes, which few people ever see, and which none but a highly educated cook can make, but it meets the practical wants of all people. For sale at Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store, Market St., Wilmington.

"The Mystery" printed from the author's manuscript, is from the pen of Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne." It will no doubt command a large share of attention from the whole reading community, as Mrs. Wood's fascinating manner of narration, so distinguishing a feature in her many popular works, is here preserved in all its integrity. As authoress of the absorbing story of "East Lynne," and other works, her reputation is so widely known that a guarantee in advance of publication is secured for all her new novels. "The Mystery" sustains all the previous efforts of this accomplished writer, and will prove acceptable to her thousands of readers. It is published complete in one large octavo volume, paper cover, price seventy-five cents and is for sale at Heinsberger's Book and Music Store, Market street, Wilmington. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, publishers, Philadelphia.

"Harper's Monthly." Special care has been taken in selecting the contents of this favorite magazine to have them seasonable as well as attractive. A poem by Mrs. Biddington stands first, entitled "The Children's Night," which cleverly introduces many characters in fairy land well known to the little ones, and it is moreover profusely illustrated. There are other poetical contributions by Nelly M. Hutchinson and R. H. Stoddard, and stories suitable to the season by Ruth Dana and Virginia W. Johnson, besides an illustrated reproduction of Southey's story of "The Three Bears." For older readers we have a continuation of Miss Woolson's sketch of St. Augustine, which she terms "The Ancient City," a further installment of "The First Century of the Republic," which contains much information gleaned from outside of America; an excerpt from Sir Samuel Baker's "Ismaïlia," by S. S. Conant; a lively sketch, by Junius Henri Browne, of G. D. Prentice, of the Louisville "Journal;" a Russian narrative, by T. W. Knox, and again a Christmas story, by the author of the "Princess of Thule," "The Rape of the Gamp" is continued as far as the sixteenth chapter, and Emilio Castelar contributes his fifteenth paper on "The Republican Movement in Europe," which is in many respects more noteworthy than several of its predecessors.

Scribner has for an opening article for the new year, one of considerable interest, founded upon Mr. Marcy's recent work on South America. It is well illustrated. Following it is a continuation of Saxe Holm's "Tourmaline," and then we have the final installment of Major Powell's account of his voyage down the Colorado, which promises to grow sufficiently exciting in future numbers. The illustrations are the most effective we have seen in

any recent publication of the marvelous scenery of the Colorado. As these articles are likely to attract much notice, we extract the following as a specimen of the writer's style of narrative wherein he describes a critical moment in his travel.

"Opposite our camp the wall was high and solid. The river, rushing in its mad career, turned upon itself, and the two stretches of river, the first south, the second north, are separated by a wall in many places but ten to twenty feet wide and 800 feet high, and on the east, everywhere vertical or overhanging. I wished to climb this wall for the purpose of measuring its altitude, so one day Bradley and I took the little boat and pulled up stream as far as possible in order to reach a place where the wall was so broken that it seemed practicable to climb it. I went ahead, Bradley handed the barometer to me, and followed; as we proceeded stage by stage until we were nearly to the summit. Here, by making a spring, I gained a foothold in a little crevice and grasped an eagle of the rock overhead. I found I could get up no farther, and could not step back, for I dared not let go with my hand, and could not reach foothold below without so. I called to Bradley for help. He found a way by which he could get to the top of the rock over my head, but could not reach me. He looked around for some stick or limb of a tree, but found none. Then he suggested that he had better help me with the barometer case, but I feared I could not hold on to it. The moment was critical. I was standing on my toes, and my muscles began to tremble. It was sixty or eighty feet to the foot of the precipice. If I lost my hold I should fall to the bottom, and then perhaps roll over the bench and still further down the cliff. At that instant it occurred to Bradley to take off his drawers, which he did, and swung them down to me. I hugged close to the rock, let go with my hand, seized the dangling legs, and with his assistance, was enabled to gain the top."

## The Vicksburg Troubles.

Vicksburg, December 14.  
The political difficulties which culminated in the killing of so many of the black citizens of Warren county, in this State have existed for many months, and although Crosby, the deposed Sheriff, is charged with being the direct cause of Monday's fight, it cannot be doubted that the white men of Vicksburg have for some time past been waiting for an opportunity to rid themselves of a government, which has ever been obnoxious to them.

We publish above part of a communication of the Times over corresponded in Vicksburg. It speaks for itself, and shows beyond doubt that our remarks concerning the Vicksburg slaughter, in our last issue was correct. We publish below what the imprisoned Sheriff at Vicksburg says on the subject. Comment is unnecessary.

Citizens of Warren county! Republicans, black and white! Under protest I have been compelled to resign my office of Sheriff. In justice to myself, my friends, to the party to which, by the dictates of reason and by the instinct of self-preservation, I naturally belong—I must explain the outrage, which, in the face of law and in open violation of the Constitution, I have been forced to submit. In view of the confidence and trust you have reposed in me, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you that my resignation was only caused by compulsion—the result of base coercion on the part of an armed mob of the most bitter and relentless of our enemies. It was useless to resist under the circumstances. I stood alone, single and unarmed, in the midst of six hundred of the most determined and heartless political banditti that ever disturbed the peace of any community, and by which I was commanded to resign my office. I had no alternative but death. No one will question the peril of my position. I do not write this simply to elicit sympathy, nor do I do so to justify the step I took; I only state the facts—they speak for me. To stubbornly refuse to comply with their command, who will question the result? The blood-stained record of this abominable party is too well known to the people of the country, to the world, for the result to be a matter of doubt. It has no parallel in history. I yielded, I resigned to whom? To a court of competent jurisdiction? No! To mob-law. But no well regulated court in the country would, or could support it. The act was plainly illegal, viewed in the light of a contract, it is void, for any one familiar with common law will know that any contract into which coercion enters is void, and this forced resignation of mine is certainly in the character of a contract, and no one will doubt the coercion when I state that I openly refused to resign before the committee that was sent to me—most emphatically refused.

While, therefore, by force of circumstances, I have been compelled to resign, I do here solemnly pledge myself to contest this most unjustifiable and illegal usurpation of my office by the parties who have deposed me. I enter my most solemn protest against the act now proceeding. For what I am

charged? What offence have I committed that I should be thus treated? Is it because I am a Republican? Because I have, since my term of office, tried to deal out justice equally to all? No more. I challenge any of my malicious enemies to prefer a charge of dishonesty, supported by evidence, against me. I have always tried faithfully to follow the letter of the law, doing justice to all. For the same I now appeal to all fair-minded men. I earnestly call for the support of my friends. Shall I call in vain? I think not. We have joined issue; now let us fight the cause out on its merits, by any and all means known to the Constitution and laws of the State. Citizens, shall we submit to such violent and lawless infringements on our rights? No! Let us, with united strength, oppose this common enemy, who, by all the base subtleties of political tricksters, and the audacious mendacity of heartless barbarians, are trying to ruin the prospects and tarnish the reputation of every Republican, colored or white, who aspires to fill any office of prominence, and who are daily delaying the constituted powers of the law and insulting those charged with its administration.

Ent justitia ruit calum.

and Thursday. PETER CROSBY.

## Mr. Dawes and Party Courage.

In a recent speech in the House Mr. Dawes is reported as follows: "The Republican party has just three months in which to save or bury itself, and has the rare opportunity of performing the work for itself. No other power can accomplish its ruin. It will pass out of mind and memory in the politics of this country, if at all, by its own hand. It has the power as well as the opportunity, of accomplishing either of these results. In the past glory and achievements of that party I am as proud as any one. In the grand possibilities of its future no man has more faith than I have, and in the work it has thus far accomplished no man has devoted more years or strength. Let me say, therefore, to those who have its future in their keeping, whatever else may be said, let it not die for want of courage." Words very like the above appeared in a number of this journal about the first or second of last November on the eve of that month's election. We predicted defeat then, because in the campaign that was closing, and in the Congress session that preceded it, when the real work of the campaign was done, the country saw the most notable want of courage, the most remarkable exhibition of cowardice and imbecility ever witnessed in our party history.

We sincerely trust that the advice of Mr. Dawes, as laid down in the above excerpt, will be taken in the sixty or seventy days of life that are left to it in the popular branch of the government. But what is the prospect? Not to go back beyond the week, we have a proposition pending in this same House to adjourn for nearly two weeks to take what is called the holiday recess. If these were ordinary days, if the party were in its old supremacy, there could be no very strong objection to the motion; but when it is not, and when the purpose of the Democratic leaders in the House is not concealed that they mean to force a March session of the Forty-fourth Congress, by defeating the appropriation bills and bringing the Government to a stand still, the proposition to adjourn is, in a party point of view, simply monstrous. There is no excuse for it. The gentlemen who are so anxious to get away have had a holiday for the last six months, and as far as public life is concerned, there is no excuse for a long, long holiday before many of them from the fourth day of next March. The appropriation bills are ready, or nearly so. Why not go ahead and pass them, and in the meantime agree upon some financial bill which will give relief to the country? The mechanic, the merchant, the farmer, the manufacturer, every rank and class of our people are entreating the Republican party in Congress to do this work, bring them out of their present distress, and make bright the dark and threatening future before them. Their petition is answered by a proposition to run away for two weeks, to blot out one sixth of the entire session, and fritter it away in idle frivolity. What is it but cowardice of the most contemptible character?

The party has been dying of the disease for the last two years, and we expect that there is no immediate prospect of its recovery. Last winter, when every industry in the country was paralyzed, it was too cowardly to inaugurate the policy which should give it relief. The session was wasted in weary, sickening debate upon a finance bill upon which the President vetoed and the country repudiated at the polls. In the House it was too cowardly to pass the civil-rights bill or to reject it. It was too cowardly to stand by its action of the year before upon the salary question. It was too cowardly to resist the Opposition in ordering investigation after investigation into the Departments of the Government, merely to make political capital, to deal with the murderers and assassins who were and are making a mockery of republicanism in the South. It was too cowardly to do anything to commit at a single blow the political suicide it perpetrated and is perpetrating at the present time inch by inch. This policy must come to an

end if the party would live and succeed in 1876. Mr. Dawes seems to appreciate the situation and condition of the party, and we trust his words may be heard and not pass away as the idle wind. We have had occasion to criticize his course now and then, and to condemn many things that he has done, but after all there are few men in the country who have labored for the party more earnestly and sincerely. He has struck the keynote within the week, and we trust he will hold the party to the policy which he seems to foreshadow in the passage we have quoted. We need bold men and bold measures. Let him draw the party lines once, and see how the party will stand by him. The present is his greatest opportunity.

We take the above from the "Washington Republican," and recommend its careful consideration to the leaders in this part of the country. Every word is true. The party was beat last summer in North Carolina, because the leaders did not have the "back bone" to make a party fight on party lines. We hope and believe it will never be the case again. Men who cannot make a party fight must not expect to be party leaders.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Condensed from the Raleigh News.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1874.

## SENATE.

(The consideration of the landlord's bill, upon its third reading, was postponed on motion of Mr. Kerr, to the 20th of January next.)

Mr. McCauley, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported the dome of the Capitol to be very much out of repair, and also the roof over the Hall of the House of Representatives, and that immediate repairs were necessary for the preservation of the building itself. A skilled mechanic had reported that the necessary repairs would not cost more than \$1200. The Senate authorized the Governor of the Capitol, under direction of the Governor to have the repairs made.

Exempting disabled N. C. soldiers, who served in the Confederate army from paying certain license taxes, embracing billiard saloons, bowling allies, auctioneers and peddlers' licenses.

After some discussion, it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House resolution to celebrate the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1875.

Mr. LeGrand moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

Messrs. Morehead, Waring and Kerr favored the object of the resolution, but moved their reference to the Committee on Centennial in order that some plan of celebrating this event might be perfected.

Mr. LeGrand opposed the wording of the resolutions—he did not want to see such "spread-eagle oratory" go forth from the Legislature. He wanted no legislation of that kind.

Motion to indefinitely postpone lost, and resolution referred.

Senate refused to concur in the House amendment giving County Treasurers 2 1/2 per cent. on both receipts and disbursements in counties where the compensation of the said Treasurer cannot exceed \$500, the County Commissioners to have discretion in the matter, but subsequently a Conference Committee reported that the House had agreed to amend their resolution by making it where the salaries does not exceed \$250. This was concurred in.

Bill to punish obtaining money or goods under false promises, was, on motion of Mr. French, postponed until the 26th of January next.

The bill to create the new county of Lillington was made the special order for the 26th of January next.

A large number of bills passed their second readings, but will not reach their third reading until after the recess.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Erwin, a resolution requiring W. A. Smith to make a report as Receiver of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Referred.

By Mr. McKee a bill to define what interest in real estate may be sold under execution.

Under a suspension of the rules the resolution in regard to improvements on the Capitol building, was taken up and passed its several readings.

House bill No. 282, in relation to compensation of Superior Court Judges for holding special terms. Passed.

A message was sent from the Senate asking the House to concur in a resolution to adjourn on Monday, the 21st, at 8 o'clock a. m. Carried.

Mr. Mendhall moved to reconsider the vote which was had in relation to repairs on the Capitol. Carried.

Mr. Richardson moved that the further consideration of this matter be postponed until after recess. A sum was expended two years ago for the same purpose, and he thought it should be carefully examined, and the repairs made under proper supervision.

Mr. Wheeler said that the roof is considered dangerous to the lives of the members, and ought to be repaired immediately.

Motion to reconsider, carried.

Adjourned.



# THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1874.

## OUTRAGES VS. MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

Bleed, bleed, poor country,  
Great tyranny, lay thou to rest,  
For goodness dare not check,  
Wear thou thy wrongs.

This dolorous, hopeless, language is made to fall from the lips of Macduff by the poet, after having fled the anticipated tyranny of Macbeth.

The same wail may appropriately escape the lips of thoughtful, law-abiding men and women throughout the length and breadth of our common country, in view of the numberless barbarities that are daily being practiced by abandoned wretches, in many portions of the South, upon ignorant, unoffending blacks and Republican whites. It would not be difficult to point to the power behind the throne that countenances and permits these crimes to be perpetrated.

No good purpose would be served by a discovery of this kind. Let us seriously ask ourselves whether the end attained is of benefit to the South; let each ask from a purely material point of view. "Kidd ourselves from the Radicals, and we are all right." That means Republicans. Do that and the sun of the South will have set never to rise under the direction of the men who have imbrued their hands, either directly or indirectly, in the blood of their fellow-citizens. This is the cry which sets up the moment you speak in favor of free thought. This has been the cause of many thousand anathemas, from the time of Luther till now. The freedom of the United States is what has increased our population, and our States. The South must be free, free as the North, free as the East, free as the West, to obey the law, and not to murder men because they do not think and act as ultra Southern men think and dare act.

The South is poor, and its poverty is due to the lawlessness of its people. The study of revenge, the indulgence of bitterness in consequence of the lost estate they possessed in the blacks, which encouraged in them sloth and inactivity.

Those who speak and write earnestly and eloquently upon the impoverished condition of the South seem at all times to disregard the causes that have contributed largely to a continuance in the condition in which the close of the war left us. These outrages that are being systematically carried on by White Leaguers and Ku-Klux Klans have more to do with impoverishing the South and keeping commerce, "the wealth of nations," from the ports of this deeply-diseased portion of our fair land than any other influences. Ten years of poor black and poor white liberty have not taught our former barons that their manors are to be rebuilt and kept in repair by individual thrift, and the services of their former vassals are to be had by the payment of fair wages, and that all must acquiesce with the law. All these evil practices that are being carried on are directed against the negro mainly, just as though he inaugurated the irrepressible conflict and destroyed his own serfdom. We hold that this is sheer folly, a madness, the results of which will permeate every Southern home, and be felt in a growing poverty to the tyrant as well as the tyrannized over. Every negro killed is a laborer lost to the South, a sheaf of wheat unbound, a bag of cotton ungathered, a barrel of sugar destroyed, a pound of tobacco unsold—in brief, the springs of life to our agricultural country are lessened and destroyed by these miserable tools of baronial malice. Take note, if you please, of the States in which most murder has been committed, and compare them with those States in which there has been apparent tranquility, and the comparison will tell in favor of law and order.

Upon purely material grounds, the good men of the South should enter at once their protests against the terrible drama of blood that is gradually but surely, leading the South in the way to greater poverty, greater ignorance than has yet fallen upon it.

As there is no royal road to knowledge, there is no royal road to prosperity. Labor—labor, earnest and intelligent—is the only means that will be effectual in producing the golden harvest from the desolate and neglected lands all over the South, which are filled with cotton, tobacco and all the cereals which require the hand of the farmer to develop them, and not the dagger or bludgeon of the assassin.

The help for our diseased condition is not in Congress made Democratic, nor in Congress Republican, but in ourselves. The sooner this truth is realized, and we set to work to act in accord therewith, the sooner the happy change so much desired will come.

Each political party has its special end to serve, regardless of the people's true interests, and therefore "tis infinitely better that we look to ourselves than to parties.

The great men in and out of Congress, are never been great politicians, but adherents to parties, only as they developed great principles, which the mass re-echoed, too often ignorantly.

## WHAT THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER THINKS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

"We worked hard for the success of our party last summer, and, without egotism, we may say that our labors were not in vain, but we confess that we have been sadly disappointed so far in the work done by that body. The two questions which are paramount to all others just now, are some legislation by which the public debt may be adjusted, and the settling of the Convention matter, neither of which our Spolons have attempted to do anything with, beyond an informal talk or two, over both questions. We take this occasion to tell our Legislature that their two-thirds majority has been won after a hard fight; it has been secured by promising the people, honest, wholesome legislation, retrenchment, economy and reform, and if there is nothing to be done, as appears to be the case, why not adjourn the Legislature, and let the members return to their homes, and thus cut off expenses to the State?"

But to get back to the question: The Legislature has not fulfilled the expectation of the people, and without an improvement there will be general dissatisfaction. We call upon our conservative members to remember what the people expected at their hands. Every pecuniary interest of the country demands an adjustment of the debt. The members are doing nothing except to pass off the time and draw their per diem. We would cheerfully pay our quota to meet next year's taxes to allow them to so indulge themselves in having a good time, but we know that the Conservative party will be held to a strict accountability for their stewardship, and we dislike to be under the necessity of carrying the odium through the next campaign.

The people demand economy and retrenchment in every branch of the State Government, and we are determined to have it. If this Legislature fails to give it to us, its members must expect to be set aside two years hence, and let a body of men who will represent the people take their places. In fine the Legislature costs probably ten thousand dollars per week, and we have a right to expect some remuneration at the hands of its members, and either body ought to receive the just condemnation of the people when we allow such valuable time to be frittered away in useless legislation, or the passage of private bills for the relief of some sheriff who has failed to collect the taxes imposed. We warn them now that the people expect better things."—Charlotte Observer.

As will be seen by the above, from a Democratic paper, the Legislature is doing nothing for the State, except drawing out of its treasury about ten thousand dollars per week. Now citizens of North Carolina, what do you think of the so-called party of "reform and honesty?" We can tell you there is but one way to have the Government run for the people, and in accordance with their wishes, and that is to elect men from the people—those who know their wishes—not one of those fellows who, when he passes a poor white man (who has to work for a living), puts his linen handkerchief to his nose to keep from smelling him. The so-called aristocracy only have their own interest at stake, and nothing in common with the people. They are trying every way possible to make the poor poorer and the rich richer. The article from the Observer is the most sensible we have seen concerning the so-called representatives, and if he will do the clean thing two years from now—support the Republicans, the people's candidates—he will do his country a service; he will show that he is in favor of honest men and the people ruling—who will not only promise, but will press "honest, wholesome legislation," and thereby secure "retrenchment, economy and reform" to and for the whole people.

## ARKANSAS—A WARNING.

"We have persistently maintained that the recent movement in Arkansas, resulting in the overthrow of all recognition of the reconstructed constitution of that State—the constitution of 1868—was intended to benefit the Democratic party. Thinly disguised as the proceedings of the conspirators have been, it required but little knowledge of the vicious intent of the Southern Democracy to discover in them a design to steal into a Republican Congress under a cloak of deception, which would be thrown off as soon as circumstances would permit, to show States' right theories and utter repudiation of the reconstruction acts in the ascendancy. The Little Rock Gazette, commenting on this point, is foolish enough to expose the project in the following blunt manner:

"Another thing. It will be impossible for Congress, if it were so disposed, to pass a bill for a new reconstruction of the State before the 4th of March. With the checks which the Democrats and Conservative Republicans in both houses can throw in the way, all legislation of the character mentioned can be thwarted. A Democratic Congress goes into power on the 4th of March. So the faint-hearted and timid, who jump every time they hear a stick crack by the roadside, can keep themselves with patience, join the militia and be prepared to sustain the Arkansas Government against all pretensions, should any emergency of that kind arise."

"We ask: What does this mean? The 'faint-hearted' men of Arkansas, who are worthy citizens who desire that good government shall be maintained,

are urged now, as they were before the war of secession, to precipitate, to join the 'militia' against all pretensions, should any emergency of that kind arise." And what is the character of the possible emergency? Simply that a Republican Congress may do its duty to retain, under the reconstruction acts, a Republican State within the Republic can fold; that it shall compel a faithful compliance with the pledges made when the State was readmitted; and that a Commonwealth which it is acknowledged has a Republican majority, shall not be wrested by treasonable violence from the privileges which are guaranteed to it by Republican control. If a Republican Congress goes this the Arkansas militia is expected to meet the emergency.

"What plainer admonition of duty can be required by the dominant party in Congress than is to be found in those significant sentences? The Democratic House, which the Gazette mistakes for a Democratic Congress, will convene after the 4th of March next, and will certainly retain Garland and his Democratic gang in power. They have thrown down the gauntlet to us to make it a party question. Shall we take it up? If we do we shall have right and justice with us, and the victory will be ours. Remember that it is not necessary that Congress should 'pass a bill for a new reconstruction of the State.' All that is required is to assert the supremacy of the constitution of 1868, and to direct the authorities to sustain in their respective offices the officers who in 1872 were elected under that constitution."—Washington Republican.

The above shows, without comment, what the intention of the Democratic party are. Republicans, if you wish to save the country, prepare yourselves, and be ready for hard work. The Union-loving people of the United States are not ready to trust the Democratic K. K. K. party with the reins of government. They have not forgotten 1861 yet.

## DEAD, DEAD, DEAD.

An organ. It was. It isn't. It died while it was a baby. It was born too late. Grant couldn't be saved. The Republicans party couldn't be saved. The cash soon went the way of all things, and the New York Republic collapsed. The organs are all dying, or changing their tune. It is a fearful old time for liars, hypocrites and those who have been bamboozling the people. The end of the unrighteous is terrible. Organs don't pay now. Organs die as soon as started. We to the wicked. —Democratic Paper.

If all the newspaper liars were to collapse, there would not be a single Democratic paper alive to-day.

"What the party want is a leader—a Thad. Stevens or a Henry Clay—who by his commanding personal character could compel discipline, and enforce the adoption of measures which would give satisfaction to the country."—New York Graphic.

Can we not induce Mr. Blaine, Senator Conkling to step forward and assume the leadership, or Senator Morton one of the smartest men in the U. S. Senate, if he would do so, would make a good commander and carry the party on to success.

## Education as a Source of Public Revenue.

The American people having never been without the advantages of a complete system of public education, have probably never learned what some of those advantages are. At any rate this seems to be a fair conclusion, if we estimate rightly some recent experiences of the people of England. In that country till lately the wants of the poorest part of the population were comparatively unprovided for. Now everybody not only may be, but must be educated; and consequently the effects of the sudden transition can be followed very closely.

It has always been admitted in the United States that education is a duty imposed upon society, and that in a free country where political power, to a greater or less degree, is exercised by all sections of the people, it becomes the essential guarantee for a stable Government, but we never heard it advocated as a source of revenue. Indeed, in some respects, and in theory, at least, it ought to operate in a very different manner, for while public revenues depend, in any measure, upon taxes on wine, spirits and tobacco, and while the use of these is supposed to be less among educated than among ignorant people, by so much ought the public school system to be effective in limiting the revenues. We are not sure that the new system in England will show any result of this kind, during the current financial year, though it is not improbable. What is more remarkable, and at the same time quite unexpected, is the increase which an extension of the art at least of reading and writing has had upon the postoffice. The revenues in this department have increased in a ratio which promises to add \$3,500,000 to the receipts for the period of the current financial year, which represents an increase of about fourteen per cent. on the receipts of 1873. Although the postage of letters in the United Kingdom is only a penny, the English post-office not only pays its own expenses, but every year shows a considerable margin of profit. Now it is doing more than this, for by the vast and sudden increase of letter and newspaper carrying, it is the most material aid toward making up the loss involved by remission of taxation at the last session of Parliament; a result which has been attributed, and with very good show of reason, to the spread of education.

Although such a result was not anticipated, perhaps not even divined, by the most ardent advocates of a public school system, it becomes less surprising when all the circumstances are considered. Letter-writing, although common enough, more so than with us, among the educated English, was never much indulged in by a large section of the people which lay well above the absolutely illiterate in point of education. Throughout the country districts, not only among the poor, but in the houses of many of the small farmers it would have been difficult up to a very recent date to find writing materials ready at hand. If suddenly wanted they must be hunted for and brought out of some remote recess. When found, the pen would most likely be incapacitated from age and the ink-bottle well nigh dry. If a village laborer wanted to send a letter to an old acquaintance in America he generally had recourse to the neighboring alehouse, in the hope of getting some one to write it for him. Domestic servants often had a trustworthy secretary in one or other of the children of the establishment where they lived, and even small tradesmen were frequently indebted to some customer for the conduct of their correspondence.

All this operated naturally as a barrier to letter-writing beyond what was absolutely necessary. And, too, it affected a very large part of the people. Now, the children, at any rate, of these people, have made some progress in the first elements of education, and with increased facilities for correspondence increased desire for correspondence with friends on the part of their parents. It would not be right, perhaps, to attribute to this cause the whole of the great development which this year appears in the British postoffice, but it is not a question that very much is due to it; and as the progress of public education continues, it may be expected to become still more observable. After all, therefore, such an increase in the public revenues may properly be regarded as one of the natural consequences of diminished ignorance, and it is only strange because it has not hitherto been either recognized or anticipated. —N. Y. Times.

The highest spot on the globe inhabited by human beings is the Buddhist cloister of Hanie, in Tibet, where twenty-one priests live at an altitude of 16,000 feet. The monks of St. Bernard, whose monastery is 8,117 feet high, are obliged to descend frequently to the valleys below in order to obtain relief from the asthma induced by the rarity of the atmosphere about their mountain eyrie. At the end of ten years' service in the monastery they are compelled to change their exalted abode for a permanent residence at the ordinary level. When the brothers Schlaginwell explored the glaciers of the Ibi-Gamin, in Tibet, they once encamped at 21,000 feet—the highest altitude at which a European ever passed the night. At the top of Mt. Blanc, 15,781 feet above the level of the sea, Professor Tyndall spent a night, and with least discomfort than his guide, who found it very unpleasant. In July, 1872, Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell ascended in a balloon to the enormous height of 38,000 feet. Before starting Mr. Glaisher's pulse had increased to 84, and Mr. Coxwell's to 100. At 19,000 feet the hands and lips of the aeronauts turned quite blue. At 26,000 feet, Mr. Glaisher could hear his heart beat, and his breathing became oppressed. At 29,000 feet he became senseless; notwithstanding which he still ascended another 9,000 feet, when his hands were paralyzed, and he had to open the valve with his teeth. In the Alps, at the height of 13,000 feet, climbers suffer from the rarity of the air; yet, in the Andes, persons can dwell, as at Potosi, at a height from 13,000 to 15,000 feet, without inconvenience.

The *Landmark*, in answer to an article in the last *Erra*, in relation to Mr. Waring's proposition to require the exhibit of a poll-tax receipt as a necessary qualification for voters, gives an estimate of Democratic happiness as follows: "With the whipping-post restored, an efficient dog law, and such a law as Mr. Waring's bill contemplates, our country would be comparatively happy and prosperous." The editor of the *Landmark* can pass muster. Nobody can doubt his devotion to the guiding principles of true Democracy.

The watchwords in the future are to be "whipping-posts, dog laws and poll-tax suffrage." The editor of the *Landmark* believes in the old constitutional doctrine of a "frequent recurrence to fundamental principles" with a vengeance. How would it do to give the Public Printer an order for a few hundred copies of "ordinance of succession" It might bring back the "memory of other days."—Raleigh Era.

A Western exchange says Mr. Blaine cannot afford to injure his Presidential chances by getting into the thick of the fight. "Mr. Blaine will be far more likely to injure his prospects by remaining out of the fight. He has a magnificent opportunity now to lead the party in the House as it ought to be led, and to rally the different fortunes to his support. There may be some difficulty in the beginning, but all opposition to him would disappear in less than ten days. The House now is practically in the hands of the Democrats, as any one who reads the debates can see."—Washington Republican.

The New Zealand Government has sent special agents over to England for the purpose of collecting a quantity of small birds of various kinds, and a colony of humble-bees, for introduction into that country. It is expected that the consignment will be ready for dispatch very soon. Another attempt will also be made to send a quantity of salmon over to the antipodes, only 185 salmon being now alive out of the 120,000 salmon eggs which were dispatched two years ago.

The Amalgamated Engineers, the most powerful trades union in Great Britain, numbers forty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-two.

# FOR THE FAIR AND HOLIDAYS. M. M. KATZ, 36 MARKET STREET.

Offers the largest and best assorted Stock of DRY GOODS in the City,  
Goods Superior in Quality.  
Having been bought at

## FEARFUL SACRIFICES IN THE NORTHERN MARKETS.

My City Patrons are posted on my low prices, but for the benefit of strangers I quote only a few goods out of a large stock equally as low.

BLACK SILKS, warranted pure silk, \$1 per yard and upward.  
DRESS GOODS 12, 15, 20 and 25 cts. per yard and upward.  
ALPACA LUSTRES 33 1/2 cents per yard and upward.  
BOMBAZINES 75 cents per yard and upward.  
SILK POPLIN 75 cents per yard, worth \$1.25.  
REAL LYONNAISE SILK POPLIN \$1.25, worth \$1.75.  
BLACK PURE CASHMERE SHAWLS, \$4, \$6 and \$8—the very heaviest four yards long, \$10.

Broche Shawls.  
All wool Paisley \$10 00.....worth \$18 00  
All wool, 4 yards long, 20 00.....worth 35 00  
All wool, 4 yards long, 35 00.....worth 150 00 to import.

RICH GLOSSY VELVETEENS, all colors, 75 cents.  
FRENCH CORSETS, 50, 65 and 75 cents.  
Extra quality, \$1.50, worth \$2.50.  
TABLE DAMASK, Red and White, 8-1, extra quality, \$1 per yard.

## Domestics.

BEST PRINTS, Pacific and Cochebo, 10 cents per yard.  
UNBLEACHED SHIRTING, 4 1/2 cents per yard and upward.  
GOOD BLEACHED SHIRTING, 6 1/2 cents per yard and upward.  
HEAVY OSNABURG PLAID, 12 1/2 cents.  
10,000 Yards EMBROIDERED EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, 6 cents per yard and upward.  
VALENCIA EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, 25, 50 and 75 cents per dozen yards, worth twice the value.

## Full Lines of HOSIERY, NOTIONS, MEN'S WEAR, HATS, FLANNELS, FURNISHING GOODS.

Everything desirable in a first-class Store.

## THE PRICES AND QUALITIES

Of every article warranted as advertised.

EVERY CONSUMER OF DRY GOODS CAN BUY THE  
BEST GOODS AND SAVE MONEY.

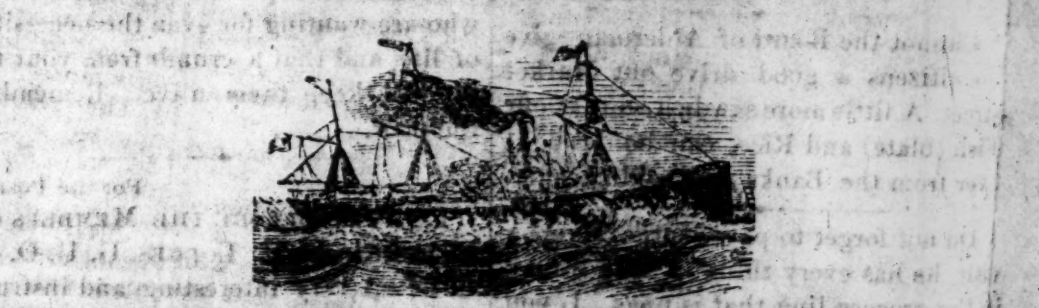
Every one is Cordially Invited to Call.

the prices and qualities will do the selling.

M. M. KATZ,  
36 Market Street.

dec 14

# WILMINGTON N. C., LINES. SEMI-WEEKLY



## FAST FREIGHT ROUTE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

BALTIMORE NEW YORK.  
Baltimore and Southern Steam Transportation Company. CLYDE'S WILMINGTON LINE.  
Sailing from BALTIMORE Sailing from NEW YORK  
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 L. M.,  
AND FROM WILMINGTON And from WILMINGTON  
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.  
GIVING THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. For North or East bound Freight, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Providence, Fall River and other Eastern Cities, and LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BREMEN.

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These Lines connect at Wilmington with the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and Carolina Central Railway and Cape Fear River Steamers, with their connecting Roads, offering unequalled facilities for the prompt delivery of Freight to all points as the Steamers on these Lines on arrival in Wilmington stop at Railroad depot, the Freight transferred under covered sheds to cars without delay, and forwarded by the Fast Freight Express that morning.  
No drays in Wilmington and no transfer from Wilmington South. Rates guaranteed as LOW as by any other route. Losses or Overcharges promptly paid. Mark all goods in Wilmington Lines.

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## MAKE NO MISTAKE! Brown & Roddick

45 MARKET STREET.

Are WIDE AWAKE and fully prepared for

## THE FAIR.

We will offer special inducements during the week in Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, TOYS, &c., &c.  
GREAT BARGAIN! IN DRESS GOODS,  
BROWN & RODDICK,  
The Cheapest and Largest Stock of Black Alpaccas in the city at 45 MARKET STREET.  
Bankrupt Stock of Milton Gold Jewelry, at  
BROWN & RODDICK'S,  
45 MARKET STREET.  
Gents' Wool Felt Hats \$1.

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BROWN & RODDICK'S,  
45 MARKET STREET.

Toys for Girls and Boys,  
We take this opportunity of correcting the report that has been circulated in regard to the use of the pillars in front of our place of business, and would state that it is not intended for any one to break their necks on but for the express purpose of giving our country friends an entertainment every evening during the FAIR at 9 P. M. with the CALCIUM DISSOLVING VIEWS.

One Price—Terms Cash!

BROWN & RODDICK,  
45 MARKET STREET.

dec 25 tf



GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Condensed from the Raleigh News.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

SENATE.

Senate called to order by the President.

Public Debt.

Mr. Waring made a report from the Committee on Public Debt, submitting a substitute for all bills already introduced upon this subject. The said substitute provides that in consequence of the unforeseen disasters resulting from the late war between the States, sacrificing the greater portion of the taxable property upon which the State debt was based, and other results from the same cause, the State of North Carolina is not to-day able to pay the debt outstanding against her; and yet, her people being desirous of assuming and paying to the public creditors so much of the just debt of the State as their unfortunate condition will allow, the General Assembly of North Carolina makes the following proposition: That new coupon bonds be issued, running thirty years, bearing six per cent. interest payable semi-annually, to be exchanged for the outstanding bonds of the State in the following manner: for the bonds issued before the 20th of May, 1861, at the rate of 33 1/3 per centum of the principal of the bonds issued under the funding acts of the 10th of March, 1866, and the 20th of August, 1868, at the rate of 25 per centum; for the bonds issued since 20th of May, 1861, in pursuance of acts passed before said last named date, at the rate of 20 per centum; for the registered certificates of indebtedness due to the Literary Fund, at the rate of 33 1/3 per centum and it shall be the duty of the Literary Board to so convert said certificates. The bonds so issued shall be in the usual form of bonds of this State, and that the debt of the State so made shall be styled as "The consolidated debt of the State," and such debt and the bonds so issued shall not be construed to change the nature of the debt of the State, but to reduce the same to such a sum as can be paid. The bill also provides for the manner of raising the money to pay the annual interest on the bonds so issued. Made special order for the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

Bills.

Mr. Waring, a bill to repeal the act incorporating "the North Carolina Beneficial Association." Referred.

Taxes on Railroads and Canals.

A communication was received from the treasurer of the State, transmitting information as to the amount of tax that has been assessed and collected since 1871 from the railroads and canals in the State. Referred to the Finance committee.

Special Order.

Being the Usury Bill, was considered. Being a bill to establish a legal rate of interest, the committee offering a substitute allowing 8 per cent. when so stated, otherwise 6 per cent.

Mr. Busbee moved to lay this motion upon the table. Lost.

A motion to reconsider was adopted by a vote of 19 yeas to 21 noes.

Mr. Linney endorsed the report of the committee. He claimed that unrestricted usury was wicked in itself; it was unfavorable to liberty. The usury law was demanded in North Carolina and would add capital to the State. The aim of the criminal law should be thrown around the measure to protect the people of the State. He continued his remarks for the space of one hour.

The motion of Mr. Morehead to postpone prevailed.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions.

By Mr. Tate, a resolution in regard to the Western North Carolina Railroad. Referred.

By Mr. Oaksmith, a resolution concerning State railroads. The resolution provides for the appointment of a joint select committee to examine the State's interest in all railroads, with power to send for persons and papers, and report the condition of the same to this General Assembly. Calendar.

Bills.

A bill concerning the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. Referred.

A bill concerning the listing of polls and property. Referred.

By Mr. Stephenson, a bill to refer sec. 7 chap. 112, of Battle's Revisal. Referred.

Bills and Resolutions Disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Means, House bill to amend chapter 195, laws of 1873-74, as brought forward in Battle's Revisal, chapter 111, section 31 and 32. The object of the bill was briefly explained by Mr. Means, as giving to the chief officers of cities and towns and Justices of the Peace final jurisdiction in all cases where they have the Constitutional right to try and determine.

On motion of Mr. Gash, his bill to amend chapter 137, section 1, laws of 1873-74, was taken up under a suspension of the rules and passed its readings.

Mr. Walker, of Richmond, called up Senate resolution concerning the memorial of the city of Wilmington, in regard to the completion of the New River Canal, &c., which was read, passed its readings and ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

Mr. Tate called up his resolution in regard to the Western North Carolina Railroad under a suspension of the rules. The resolution provides that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be authorized and instructed to negotiate on the Western North Carolina Railroad, and to purchase the same for the State, subject to

the approval of this General Assembly, and they report at the earliest day practicable, to the end that this property of the State be secured, if the same can be done at such price as this General Assembly may approve. The resolution was discussed at considerable length in which a full history of all the affairs of this road was brought before the House by Messrs. Strong and Gudgeon. Mr. Means offered an amendment in substance to strike out the word "negotiate," and insert in lieu thereof "purchase," and strike out the word "to" before "purchase," and insert in lieu thereof, the words "ascertain upon what terms they can," and add to the resolution, "Provided, that nothing done or said by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate shall, in anywise, cause the State or any of its agents, in the least acknowledge the validity of any kind of claims." Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1874.

SENATE.

Senate called to order at 11 a. m. President Armfield in the Chair. Reports were made from a number of Standing Committees.

Petitions.

Mr. Cantwell, a memorial from the Publishers of the American Centinel, of Philadelphia, asking the State to furnish a steel plate of its Capitol. Referred.

Public Debt.

Mr. C. M. Cooke introduced a resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to confer with the creditors of the State, in order that some plan may be considered for the adjustment of the public debt. The said committee to meet in Raleigh on the 14th of January next, inviting the bondholders or creditors to meet them at that time.

Mr. Peebles opposed the resolution. Mr. Cooke thought the creditors had a right to be consulted in the matter.

Mr. Waring said it was the intention of the Committee to make a fixed policy for the State in regard to her public debt.

Mr. Bell sustained the views of Mr. Waring.

Mr. Cooke said his resolution did not mean to imply that this question was not to be considered this session.

Mr. Latham said the Committee in its report had offered all that they thought the State could pay; they had told the creditors what they were willing to do.

Mr. Morehead thought some good might result from the proposed conference.

Mr. Peebles said the proposition to meet the creditors, without any definite understanding as to the ability of the State to pay, would amount to nothing. The creditors would not state what they would take, and the conference might only delay action.

Mr. Love moved an amendment that the Committee of Conference be composed of the full Joint Committee of the two Houses.

Mr. Hargrave had no objections to the resolution, other than it would imply that if the creditors were not willing to accept the proposition of the committee that we would be willing to offer more.

The resolution of Mr. Cooke was adopted by the following vote:—yeas 20; nays 15.

Bills.

Mr. Busbee, a bill requiring the Governor to appoint notaries in the State. Referred.

Special Order.

Bill to make the furnishing of provisions as supplies to croppers and tenants constitute a lien without any written agreement, and to take precedence of all other liens.

Mr. Cooke stated that the Judiciary Committee, in reporting unfavorably upon this bill, believed that it would prove of no benefit to the farmer—it would prove only an *ignis fatuus* to the class it was intended to benefit.

Mr. Bell advocated the bill.

Mr. Kerr sustained the views of Mr. Bell.

Pending the discussion of this bill, the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House met at 10 o'clock. Speaker in the Chair.

Bills.

By Mr. Means, a bill to call a Convention of the people. Referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

The bill provides that a Convention of the people shall be called, two-thirds of the Legislature concurring; it must meet in Raleigh, on Monday, — day of —, 1875; said Convention to consist of 120 delegates, each delegate to the Convention is to take an oath not to do any thing contrary to the act under which the Convention is called.

The 15th section of this bill, provides that the following propositions shall be submitted to the people, that they may be restricted or not restricted. The former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "restriction," the latter by the votes of "no restriction," viz: As to the homestead sections, the rights of married women section, except that the Convention may enlarge their rights, the power of vacating offices now existing under the present Constitution.

A bill to amend chapter 133, section 9, laws of 1873-74. Referred.

A bill to fix the compensation of Superior Court Judges while holding special terms of court. Referred.

By Mr. Trivett, a bill in relation to the practice of physic in the State. Referred.

Resolved Resolutions.

Mr. Oaksmith moved a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 90 in relation to railroads in the State; was taken up and adopted.

On motion, the resolution in favor of the salary of Judge McKoy, was taken up. The yeas and nays were called for, and the resolution was lost by a vote of 5 yeas to 63 nays.

Special Order.

The bill to give jurisdiction to a chief officer of cities and within the corporate limits of the same, being the special order for this hour, 12 m., was taken up and after considerable discussion pro and con on the various amendments by Messrs. McKee, Means and others, was on the second vote lost by a vote of 49 yeas to 55 nays.

The resolution of Mr. Tate in regard to the Western N. C. Railroad being the special order for this hour (12:30 p. m.) was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Tate did not wish to detain the House to discuss this question relating to the Western N. C. Railroad, but he did not want to enlighten the House in regard to certain matters pertaining to the affairs of this Road, that it had been in the hands of a receiver, thousands of dollars had been given out to attorneys and others, and he thought it nothing but right that these matters should be investigated and set right.

Mr. Morning was of the opinion that this matter was as fully understood from the declarations made on this floor as if more fully investigated by the presiding officers of the two houses. He did not think we were justified in taking this course in recognizing these claims.

A report from the State Auditor was received and read.

It was moved by Mr. Strong that the convention bill introduced by Mr. Means be printed, and that each member be furnished with 5 copies. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1874.

SENATE.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of Mr. Bell's bill to make the furnishing of provisions as supplies to croppers and tenants constitute a lien without any written agreement, and to take precedence of all other liens, was taken up and discussed.

Messrs. Linney, Kerr and Bell spoke in favor of the bill, claiming that it was needed as a matter of protection to the farmers of North Carolina. Messrs. Busbee, French and Morehead argued that the bill, as it became a law, would oppress and embarrass the tenants and the poor white man in the State who owns no land.

Mr. Bell amended his bill, after furnishing supplies by adding the words "upon oral agreement between tenant and landlord." Adopted.

The bill was put upon its second reading and passed.

House resolution to authorize the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to investigate the affairs of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and ascertain what the mortgage bonds of the said road can be obtained for in the name of the State, was considered.

Mr. Busbee moved the resolution be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. Adopted.

Bill to amend Battle's Revisal, relating to the relations between the owner of land and the croppers thereon, making it a misdemeanor for any lessee or cropper to remove crops from the farm until the lessor shall have been satisfied. Called up by Mr. Graham.

Mr. Graham advocated the bill, which passed its third reading by a vote of 28 yeas, 12 nays.

Bill to repeal the act chartering the Beneficial Association was called up. Mr. Kerr moved, in response to a request received from Wilmington, to refer to the committee.

The motion to refer was adopted.

House bill to amend the charter of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. Giving the said company larger powers. Called up by Mr. LeGrand. Passed its several readings.

House bill to amend Battle's Revisal. Repeals the law requiring magistrates to give a written report as to the condition of roads and bridges ten days before the assembling of the Superior Court. Called up by Mr. Busbee. Passed its several readings.

House bill to amend the act establishing a Bureau of Statistics and Education. Adding Messrs. Jno. D. Whitford and E. R. Liles to the Committee. Passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the North Carolina Central Fire Insurance Company. Passed its several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Moore, colored, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington & Federal Point Plank Road. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, House bill to repeal the law requiring Township Board of Trustees to report the condition of roads to the County Commissioners, was taken up and passed its readings.

House resolution in regard to the Mecklenburg Centennial passed its readings.

Senate bill to prevent the misapplication of bonds, securities and other property of the State, passed its readings.

House bill to enforce the performance of contracts, laid on the table.

House resolution in favor of K. Haynes, sheriff of Columbus county, passed its readings.

Senate resolution in regard to the State debt, providing for the raising of a Joint Select committee to confer with the creditors of the State and ascertain the best terms upon which the debts of the State can be settled satisfactorily to the said creditors, passed its readings.

The resolution further provides that this conference shall be held in the Senate Chamber, January 14th, and notice of said meeting to be published in the principal newspapers of Raleigh, Richmond, Baltimore and New York.

House bill introduced by Mr. Means to give magistrates and chief officers of towns and cities, final jurisdiction over criminal actions over which they have jurisdiction, passed its readings.

House bill to amend the act supplemental to an act to renew the charter of the Richmond Manufacturing Company, introduced by Mr. Walker passed its readings.

THE EVERY-DAY DARLING.

She is neither a beauty nor genius,  
And no one would call her wise;  
In a crowd of other women  
She would draw no stranger's eyes;

Even we who love her are puzzled  
To say where her pretensions lie;  
She is just an every-day darling,  
To that her pretensions lie.

She is sorry when others are sorry,  
So sweetly, one likes to be sad;  
And if people around her are merry,  
She is always gladder than glad.

Her sympathy is the sweetest,  
The truest a heart ever had;  
She is just an every-day darling,  
The dearest that heart ever had.

Her hands are so white and little,  
It seems as if it were wrong  
They should ever work for a moment,  
And yet they are quick and strong;

If any dear one needs helping,  
She will work the whole day long;  
The precious every-day darling,  
Every day and all day long.

She is loyal as knights were loyal,  
In the days when no knight lied,  
And for the sake of love or honor,  
If it need be, a true knight died;

But she dreams not she is braver  
Than women by her side,  
This precious every-day darling,  
Who makes sunshine at our side.

Ah, envy her, Beauty and Genius,  
And woman the world calls wise;  
The utmost of all your triumphs  
Would be empty in her eyes.

To love and be loved is her kingdom,  
In this her happiness lies,  
God bless her, the every-day darling,  
In this her preciousness.

VARIETIES.

A LARGE species of caterpillars is said to be destroying the pine forests of Finland. In one locality six thousand acres of wood have been entirely ruined, the insects stripping off the leaves and bark.

A COMMITTEE appointed to decide whether or not a carriage-way should be made through the garden of the Tuilleries, has reported against this proposal, and advised that a footpath should be made, and kept open from 5 o'clock till 1 a. m.

THE total number of letters exchanged by the United States, during the year, with foreign countries was 28,579,045, an increase of 1,149,850 over the number reported for 1873. Of this number 14,885,989 were sent from, and 13,693,056 were received in the United States.

WE find a certain worship paid to relics even by those who claim that they do not regard them with superstitious veneration. It is said that two of the identical cups used by John Wesley in service in his church in England, are now in Biddford, Maine, where they were used in a recent love-feast. They are white in color, with blue landscape ornamentation, and will hold about three-half pints each.

A NUMBER of churchwomen in Philadelphia have done a good work, and one which should be imitated in every large city of the Union, by establishing a Boarding Home for respectable young women of limited means, at No. 1433 Lombard street. The Home furnishes board and lodging, and all the comforts of a Christian home, for \$3 per week including washing. Clergymen and others who may know of girls going to Philadelphia to seek a livelihood are desired to direct them to this Home, and thus save them from many discomfited and evils to which they are liable among strangers. The Home is under the personal supervision of the ladies in charge of it, who deserve the co-operation and the admiration of all charitable people.

THE London City Mission, in issuing its recent appeal for help, says, among other statements, that "more than two and a half millions cannot find room in the churches and chapels of London; and that 'the religion of London exports a powerful influence for evil on the multitudes who settle in London from the provinces and foreign lands.'"

Again, the Additional Curates Society states that "nearly one-half the population of the country is practically excluded from the church's ministrations. Of this half the population a moiety, say 5,000,000 of people, chiefly of the middle classes, are to be found in the various Nonconformist bodies, who have organized themselves and taken some provision for their own religious wants independently of the church. There remain, therefore, another 5,000,000 or more, chiefly of the lower classes of the towns, for whose religious wants neither Church nor Dissent makes any provision, who are left entirely destitute of spiritual care and oversight, and whose condition is at present a disgrace to us as a church, and a danger to us as a nation."

The London Globe says: "It is said that among the possessions inherited by the present Duke of Richmond was found a bank note for £50,000. This unique piece of paper money, of whose existence we have no doubt, was preserved with great caution, and by means which must have been a source of peril to friends and foes. We are informed that the late Duke caused the note to be deposited in a casket, and this casket was so fastened that any one who attempted to handle it at once received six pistol-shots. The ingenious casket, we are told, became a burdensome possession to the present Duke. His ancestor had not transmitted to him the secret by which it might be opened with safety, and he was, therefore, naturally timid in the examination of his treasure. Under these circumstances, we are not surprised to learn that he finally determined to deliver the casket and its contents to the Bank of England, and to permit the officers of that establishment to investigate the genuineness of the terrible contrivance. The duties of property would even be in excess of its rights if every inheritance were 'tied up' in this way."

The Post

Will be, as of old.

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER,

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party.

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM.

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party.

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description.

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report.

We have obtained the services of an accomplished Agriculturist, who will write concerning the Agricultural interests of North Carolina.

Communications on manufacturing will be published.

A distinguished physician has promised to write a series of articles concerning the health of North Carolina.

Subscription Price, \$3 Per Annum, (Postage prepaid by us.)

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7.15 A. M.  
Arrive in Charlotte 7.00 P. M.  
Leave Charlotte 7.00 P. M.  
Arrive in Wilmington 6.45 P. M.

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 6.00 A. M.  
Arrive at Laurinburg at 5.40 P. M.  
Arrive at Charlotte at 6.00 P. M.  
Leave Charlotte at 6.30 P. M.  
Arrive at Laurinburg at 5.30 A. M.  
Leave Laurinburg at 6.00 A. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 6.00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Wilmington and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

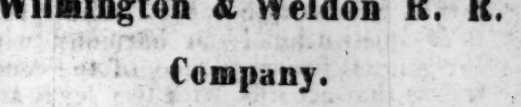
Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Dec 12

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at 7.35 A. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at 11.50 A. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 2.00 P. M.  
Arrive at Weldon at 3.50 P. M.  
Leave Weldon daily at 6.30 P. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 11.35 A. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at 1.37 P. M.  
Arrive at Union Depot at 5.50 P. M.

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at 7.15 P. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at 2.11 A. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 3.19 A. M.  
Arrive at Weldon at 7.30 A. M.  
Leave Weldon daily at 8.30 P. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 9.36 P. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at 12.59 A. M.  
Arrive at Union Depot at 6.30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Aquia Creek routes.

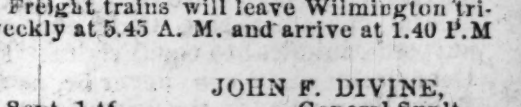
Express Train connects only with Aquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington 6.10 P. M.  
Leave Florence 11.40 P. M.  
Arrive at Columbia 4.00 A. M.  
Arrive at Augusta 3.45 A. M.  
Leave Augusta 4.15 P. M.  
Leave Columbia 8.15 P. M.  
Leave Florence 12.50 A. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington 7.10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6.10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington 6.45 A. M.  
Leave Florence 12.30 P. M.  
Arrive at Columbia 5.10 P. M.  
Leave Columbia 8.30 A. M.  
Leave Florence 1.10 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington 6.45 P. M.

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Freight Agent.



THE WEEKLY POST.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1874.  
CONDITION OF AFFAIRS FROM A  
COLORED STANDPOINT.

Hon. Jno M. Langston on Civil Rights and Mixed Schools—Reasons for opposition to democracy—Who are the Friends of the Freedmen—Disasters of the Republicans.

Professor Langston is an accomplished scholar, and his activity in politics for many years past has thoroughly qualified him to speak understandingly of the colored men. There is to-day no colored man who so thoroughly understands his people, nor one who so fully represents them and their views, and none who wields so potential an influence over them and their political action. Standing, as the Professor does, at the head of the institution which is educating the colored race, his influence is not confined to the present; but through the graduates of Howard University, who go forth to be leaders among their people, he is influencing the future of the colored race more than any other man.

A communication in the Independent from a colored clergyman, in which it is assumed that the colored men are likely to become Democrats from this time forth, as well as the civil rights bill, were referred to by Prof. Langston. He says:

"I am not a Republican for any other reason than that the Republican party advances and supports doctrines and policy which tend to conserve American interests—the welfare of our entire nation. I am not a Republican because the Republican party has ever professed to be a party specially interested in the advancement of the negro to the neglect or even forgetfulness of the general welfare. In its advocacy and support of a reconstruction of the South and the regeneration of public feeling in the North it has in view, not the advancement of the negro simply, but the maintenance and support of the highest goods of the people of all classes."

"I ask the Republican party for no special legislation advancing only the interest of the negro; I ask that the civil rights bill be considered and made law by this party because I believe that it is constitutional—in harmony with the general jurisprudence of the country, as that accords with the legal and political philosophy of the fathers—and because its passage would promote the quiet, the harmony, and good order between the white and negro races."

MIXED SCHOOLS.

Professor Langston spoke as follows concerning the mixed-schools section of the civil rights bill: "I would like to see the bill passed with that provision retained. It is claimed, however, that if the bill is forced through Congress with such provision the effect will be the destruction of our common-school system, especially in the Southern and Western part of our country, where prejudice against the negro seems, indeed, ineradicable. If this view be correct—since I would not have the common-school system, as now organized in those sections of the country, disturbed or at all hindered in its work of popular elevation, any further than to make it equal and impartial—I am not prepared to say that it might not be the only wise and practical thing that can be done not to pass the bill without such provision, trusting to God and the future to bring us a common school which shall be harmonious with our Declaration of Independence and Constitution. These views which I here express I understand to be the views of the leading colored men of the country."

WHY OPPOSED TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"I am opposed to the Democratic party, not simply because it opposes the advancement and elevation of the negro in what seems to be some incidental or superficial sense, but because its doctrines and policy are in their fundamental characteristics, their aim and purposes, inimical to equal rights. The Democratic party can never be, as the Republican party is, the servant of popular rights generally, including the rights of the negro, while its principles and policy remain unchanged. It matters not whether Thurman be leader or Horace Greeley, if Thurman be a true exponent and advocate, if Horace Greeley be equally true to his duty in the same character, the party is still inimical to popular progress and advancement, and therefore the party leaders to-day, as in all the past, most logically and consistently oppose all measures of legislation looking to official or political elevation of the negro, while they make no promises as to what they will do for him should they once more control national affairs."

"In this connection it is to be remembered that in no State, North or South, in which the Democratic party has had power, has it shown any purpose to make more of the negro than an ordinary domestic or body servant. In the estimation of the Democratic party, and according to its political philosophy, as indicated in its policy to-day, and in all the past, certainly for the last fifty years, the negro, even set free, simply shines in the capacity of boot-black or servant. I do not believe that such men as those who constitute the leadership of the Democratic party have personal and individual objections to the elevation of the negro. Many of these persons, in their treatment of us, exhibit consideration and personal regard, but the law, which they accept as the rule of political life to them and their party, and their conscientious purpose to see this law regarded and applied, lead them to adopt such treatment of the negro, as a class, as has hitherto characterized their control of State and Federal affairs. My objection, then, is not to individual Democrats; not even to the leaders of the Democratic party; but to the doctrines and policy of the party, in accordance

with which it is both natural and consistent to oppose, to oppress the negro. Here, also, I believe, I express the intelligent and settled judgment of the colored American."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AS IT WAS AND IS.

"The negro can claim nothing on the score of his loyalty to the Republican party, as he may claim no special virtue for being opposed to the Democratic party. If he pursued a different course as to either—earnest friendship for the one; hearty and constant opposition to the other—he would simply show himself a blind ass, a fool who knows not how to be selfish. What do the following senseless words mean, as they come from the pen of a colored clergyman, writing upon the negro and the election? 'Not less loyal to what distinguished the Republican party in the past, the negro is decidedly less hostile to the Democratic party as it is, and not the Democratic party as it was.' I cannot, for my soul, understand."

"What is meant by the Democratic party as it is? Is it not the very Democratic party as it was? When, where, under what circumstances, in whose presence has there been a regeneration in this political organization? Not yet have we evidence even of disposition to say nothing about the change itself indicating that this party proposes to be anything else than it used to be."

"Thurman is still himself—learned, profound, able and true to his political convictions—to-day, seemingly, the coming man of his party. But his voice has not been heard in favor of a single Republican measure. He stands to-day, as in the past, opposed to the fourteenth amendments to the Constitution, and consistent, as he always is, he is opposed to all enforcement acts, and declares the Republican reconstruction of the South an utter failure, giving as a reason for the latter the unwise and illegal recognition of negro supremacy against white men—the dominance of ignorance and poverty over intelligence and wealth. I wonder if the negro finds any change here which justifies a loyalty to the Democratic party as it is? Like the poetic saying, 'Let the dead bury the dead,' but as teaching political duty to the negro, with reference to the Democratic party. It contains a most dangerous lesson to be adopted, if at all, after the amplest evidence has been furnished that the past of that party does not reflect and indicate its present character."

THE COLORED MEN AND THE LIBERALS.  
"The statement made by this divine in his article that thousands of colored men in their heart of hearts followed Charles Sumner into the Liberal camp, and with him have voted the Liberal ticket, nor have they had occasion to repent the convictions that were to them as secrets of the Lord; but on the contrary, these convictions have been so solemnly confirmed that the few who had the courage to break through and vote with the enemy are now happy in their remembrance of the fact, is simply untrue, and not five hundred men in any part of the country were influenced by Mr. Sumner or anybody else to vote for the Liberal candidates."

CAUSES OF THE REPUBLICAN DISASTER.  
The Professor accounts for the Republican defeat in the fall elections as follows: "Charges of corruption were made against prominent leaders of the party, investigations were instituted, and while results were reached severely vindicating those against whom charges were preferred, the results were not satisfactory to the people. Evidence and proof of integrity were not made clear. In the second place, Congress showed itself timid I might even say cowardly, as to the civil rights bill, presenting a Senate face towards it and a House face against it. Here Congress trembled when it ought to have been bold and defiant. The bill ought to have been passed in some shape and taken out of politics. It ought not to have been left where the opponents of the party could make capital of the action of our leaders in their appeals to popular prejudice. I have sufficiently indicated in my answer where responsibility for our defeat is to be found."

"What the Republican party needs to-day is simply strength and courage in its leaders. The time has come in our country when the people look for men who in their lives, private and official, furnish irrefragable evidence of ability, integrity and fidelity. Is he capable? Is he faithful? These are questions which the people have a right to ask and which they are asking of the men who ask their suffrages. Such men are found in the Republican party almost without number. In due season they will be brought forward, and as the representatives of popular conviction they will be advanced upon the votes of the people to official place and responsibility. I have no faith in the saying that 'the mission of the Republican party is ended' for I find in no indications of a speedy decay. Just as we did not see Abraham Lincoln before we needed him, as we did not see Grant before we were in want of a candidate, the man has not appeared, as far as our vision is concerned, who is to be the candidate of our party for the Presidency in 1876."

Professor Langston well says that our defeat was owing to the want of courage, and the cowardly action of the Republican leaders; but we can tell the Professor and all the boys of liberty, that the masses of our party are not going to be led to defeat. They are going to choose new leaders, those who have the "back bone" to lead them on to success.

Three children were "wined" near Trenton, Monday, by breaking through thin ice.

It is evident from the language of the Vicksburg that the new "citizens" introduced by amendments, is not accepted by the population into two classes—"niggers" and

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Dec. 17.—A resolution passed the Senate to-day providing for a conference of the Joint Committee on the public debt, with the creditors of the State, and calling a meeting of the Committee in this city on the 14th day of January, 1875, due notice to be given in the leading papers of the country.

The sentence of David Martin, colored, sentenced to hang to-morrow at Wilmington, has been changed to imprisonment for life.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Specific shipments over a million dollars.

The Stock Exchange will open Saturdays after the holidays.

Tweed is again up on a habeas corpus case. Adjourning to Tuesday. Tweed has been recommitted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A civil suit has been commenced against Tweed, in which Edward Marrener is joined as defendant in behalf of the city, to recover from both five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, alleged to have been fraudulently charged by Marrener for supplies to the Street Department, and fraudulently certified by Tweed as Deputy Street Commissioner.

The coroner finds no resemblance in the drowned boy to Charlie Ross.

Four inches of snow, followed by hail and sleet, broke the telegraph wires in this vicinity.

Police Captain Brown was instantly killed by a companion, who was examining the captain's pistol.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A warrant is out for James Marlow, President of the "Longshoremen's" Union, charged with embezzlement of the Union funds. The bank statement shows that loans have decreased \$500,000, specie decreased \$500,000, legal tenders decreased \$1,500,000, and deposits decreased \$2,875,000. The reserve decrease was nearly \$1,500,000.

AUBURN, Dec. 19.—The flag and collar factory in the State Prison here was burned to-day. Five other simultaneous fires were extinguished without material loss. Certain convicts intended to burn the prison and escape en masse. The burned steamer Japan had 400 Chinese and only four cabin passengers.

It is thought the body found November 7th, in Newark Bay, was that of Charlie Ross. The ship of the dead burglar Mosier often anchored in the vicinity where the body was found.

The police dispersed a turbulent meeting of Longshoremen. There is a fatal split in their Union.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A recess is probable, as some thirty-five members of Congress have obtained leave of absence, and others will go without leave. Should the session continue there will seldom be a quorum in the House. The committees, however, in the meantime, will continue work so as to put in shape for the prompt action after the holidays.

SENATE.—Seven States petition for a Board of Commissioners to consider the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries.

The adjournment resolution, upon objection of West, of Louisiana, went over till to-morrow.

The finance bill substantially as reported by the caucus, heretofore telegraphed, was passed at a late hour to-night by a party vote—32 to 14.

HOUSE.—Many resolutions of inquiry were introduced.

The bill authorizing the Supreme Court of the District to proceed with its jury business passed.

A bill making Pascagoula, Miss., a port of entry passed.

The House then went into committee on naval appropriations.

A large number of members obtained leave of absence.

West presented to the Senate the memorial of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange for aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and also praying that the Texas, Western and Central road be incorporated as a branch of the Texas Pacific. Referred to the committee on Railroads.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Dec. 19.—The majority report of the Senate committee on Ames' message calls urgently on the President for troops. The minority report says there is certainly no demand for Federal interference. The majority report was adopted.

The House appointed a committee to inquire about Vicksburg, appropriating five thousand dollars for expenses.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 17.—An exploding water main killed the engineer of the water works and a laborer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—An anonymous communication was received by Mayor Stokely, threatening violence if employment was not supplied for the starving poor, and complaining that Italians were working on the Centennial buildings, excluding actual citizens. It was signed "Secret Six."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—A negro committed an indecorable assault upon the 12 year old daughter of a United States Judge. The brute assisted himself with a knife. Some hope is entertained that the child will not die.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Joseph Knowles, senior, publisher of the Providence Journal since 1838, is dead.

At Boston the negro who assaulted Judge Lowell's daughter is held in \$20,000 bail.

The bark Dolphin, from Charleston for Bristol, Eng., put into Nantes, having received much damage by severe gales.

The crew of the brig Rocklesby, at Liverpool, from Galveston, have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms

ranging from 6 to 8 weeks for mutiny. Emigration from Europe is rapidly decreasing, the number of emigrants arriving for this year will probably not exceed 140,000, against 286,000 last year.

At Boston the courtesies of the city have been tendered to King Kalakaua. Blodgett's metallic art works, at Watertown, Mass., were burned Tuesday. Loss \$85,000.

Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Baltimore, is dead, aged 65. He graduated at West Point in the class of 1822.

At New York the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Wm. M. Tweed was dismissed by Judge Barrett and the prisoner remanded to custody.

A Havana dispatch says advices from Venezuela report a battle of eighty-eight hours, in which 800 were killed and wounded. Both parties claim the advantage.

Orders to withdraw German vessels from the Spanish coast have been countermanded by the authorities at Berlin, and it is or will be demanded that the Carlists explain their attack upon the German brig Gustave.

A telegram from Constantinople states that lightning exploded a powder magazine in Scutari and portions of the city wall were demolished and 200 people wounded.

By the falling of the roof of the Catholic church at Sedalia, Mo., three persons were killed.

The Pacific mail steamship Japan has been burned at sea, and it is feared many lives were lost.

Von Arnim has been sentenced to three months imprisonment, including the month he has been under arrest.

The iron works at Reading, Pa., of the Great Western Railway, have been burned and 400 men thrown out of employment.

The loss by fire in the mill at Warehouse Point, Conn., foots up two hundred thousand dollars—insurance eighty-five thousand dollars.

In New York, Ussay beat Cyrille Dion at billiards, who scored 930. The game was French carom.

The Superintendent of the Dubuque coal works was fatally shot while making a tour of the mines.

At New Orleans there was further trouble in the High Schools, when the Board suspended all public schools until further orders.

The Hayden Gin Company's dam, at Haydensville, Mass., broke, demolishing everything in its course. The ice was crowded with skaters and the loss of life is unknown.

Pioche, Omaha, Official dispatches report the Indians murdering citizens, who are unarmed, and call for troops. Two companies are marching for the menaced neighborhood.

Dr. Huntington declines the Iowa (Episcopal) bishopric.

Seven hundred troops will embark from Spain for Cuba on 15th proximo.

In France the prosecution against the Bonapartist committee, for an appeal to the public, has been dismissed.

The London Standard reports the total defeat of the Republicans, under General Lopez Dominguez, in Catalonia by the Carlists.

Col Samuel J. Anderson, formerly private secretary to Governor Crawford, suicided at Atlanta, Ga., Monday-morning. Financial embarrassments are said to have induced the rash deed.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—A heavy snow crushed in the market, killing and injuring many.

Specie increased eight and a quarter million.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Prince Alfonso, replying to certain Spanish grantees, said a monarchy alone can terminate the disorders, and that the people of Spain have agreed and have declared him the only rightful heir.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Post's special dispatch from Berlin says the crisis is entirely over. It was suggested at the Cabinet Council, Thursday, that the Reichstag be dissolved as a remedy for Bismarck's complaint of lack of a reliable majority, but the Chancellor declined the proposition.

The News' correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that Bismarck stated, in conversation Thursday, that he had received warning from the police of a fresh plot against his life.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—The Correspondencia publishes a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Spanish Representative in Washington, in relation to the Virginian question. The note remarks, on that portion of President Grant's message which treats of Spanish and Cuban affairs, that it is couched in patriotic terms and claims to be grounded on rules of international law.

HONG KONG, Dec. 21.—The captain, several of the crew and passengers of the Japan have arrived. The following have not been heard from: R. M. Quindell, cabin passenger, Surgeon Gale, several of the crew and four hundred Chinese. The fire occurred one hundred and fifty miles from Hong Kong. The rails were lost.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—It is rumored that Bismarck regards the action of the Reichstag, yesterday, in voting that in order to uphold its dignity the Constitution should be amended so as to prevent the arrest of a deputy during a session, as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, and is determined to resign. It is further said that in consequence of this view of the Chancellor, the resolution will be modified at to-day's sitting of Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—It is stated that Von Arnim's sentence involves no disgrace and it is generally believed the Emperor will pardon him.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Von Arnim has been acquitted on all points except an offence against public order in handling thirteen documents referring to ecclesiastical affairs. The sentence is imprisonment (before reported) and payment of costs. He may retain his official dignities and the title of excellency. It is said that upon the expiration of his imprisonment, he will go to Italy for his health. Both parties will appeal.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

DECEMBER, 18TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 580 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 32 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

ROBIN—Receipts 2,901 bbls. Strained Rosin firm at \$1 80 per bbl. No sales to report.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 675 bbls. Sales of 350 bbls at \$2 40 for virgin and yellow dip and \$1 40 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 268 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$1 85. Market quiet.

COTTON—Receipts 677 bales. Market firm, with sales of 50 bales at prices ranging from 11 to 13 1/2 cents per lb.

DECEMBER, 19TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 162 casks. Sales of 200 casks at 33 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

ROBIN—Receipts 893 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$1 80 and 700 do. at \$1 82 1/2. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 215 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$2 40 for virgin and yellow dip and \$1 40 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 113 bbls. Sales of 75 bbls at \$1 65. Market quiet.

COTTON—Receipts 627 bales. Market quiet, with sales of 627 bales at prices ranging from 11 to 13 1/2 cents per lb.

DECEMBER, 21ST.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 34 cents. Sales of 300 casks at 34 cts.

ROBIN—Sales of 200 bbls Cat at \$1 85 per bbl. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Sales of 100 bbls at \$1 40 for hard and \$2 40 for yellow dip and virgin. Market steady.

TAR—Sales of 60 bbls at \$1 65. Market steady.

DECEMBER, 22ND.

COTTON—Market steady. Sales of 150 bales at prices ranging from 11 to 13 1/2 cents per lb.

DECEMBER, 23RD.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 210 casks. Sales of 250 casks at 34 1/2 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

ROBIN—Receipts 1,625 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls. Strained at \$1 80 and 100 do Pale at \$6 50. Market quiet for Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 800 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls \$2 40 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 40 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 210 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at \$1 65. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 353 bales. Market steady, with sales of 100 bales at prices ranging from 11 to 13 1/2 cents per lb.

DECEMBER, 23RD.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 210 casks. Market firm at 34 1/2 cents, with no sales to report.

ROBIN—Receipts 1,441 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls strained at \$1 80. Market quiet.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 312 bbls. Sales of 250 bbls at \$2 40 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 40 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 138 bbls. Sales of 123 bbls at \$1 65. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 376 bales. Market firm, with sales of 100 bales at prices ranging from 11 to 13 1/2 cts. per lb.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending December 21, 1874:

RECEIPTS.	
Cotton,	3,484 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	1,294 casks
Rosin,	9,799 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	000 casks
Tar,	000 bbls

EXPORTS.	
Cotton,	3,397 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	1,182 casks
Rosin,	6,032 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	000 casks
Tar,	000 bbls

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., as taken to-day, December 21, 1874, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales:	2,689
"    "    "    "    "    "	3,644—6,213
Spirits Turp. in yard cks.	9,042
"    "    "    "    "    "	120—9,172
Rosin in yard, bbls	26,686
"    "    "    "    "    "	2,054—28,600
Crude Turp. in yard, bbls	2,241
"    "    "    "    "    "	1—2,242
Tar in yard, bbls.	3,694
"    "    "    "    "    "	1,200—4,894

Port of Wilmington, Dec. 25th.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Anna Shepard, Terry, Providence, Northrop & Cummings.

Schr M D Marston, Marpe, Charleston, G G Barker & Co.

Br Barquentine Elizabeth Taylor, Humphrey, Havana, Vick & Mebane.

Ger Barque Hermann Helmreich, Osterreich, Rotterdam, E Peschau & Westermann.

Nor Schr Ur, Stein, Lisbon R E Helde.

Schr Robert Palmer, Dennison, Navassa Island, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Emeline G Sawyer, Hall, Agudilla, Porto Prince, G G Barker & Co.

Br Brig C C Van Horn, Hooker, Savannah, Sprunt & Hinson.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Anna Shepard, Terry, Providence, E I, Northrop & Cummings.

Ger Barque Charlotte, Wallace, Rotterdam, E Peschau & Westermann.

Schr Ben Jones, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Swedish Barque Ulrika, Frondald, Newport, Wales, E Peschau & Westermann.

CLEARED.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Nor Brig Ara, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison.

Schr E J Heraty, Cannon, Philadelphia, Harris & Howell.

Steamship Achilles, Artis, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Walter E Palmer, Randall, Porto Rico, G G Barker & Co.

Ger Brig Clio, Schupp, Bremen, Barry Bros.

Schr Lucy Holmes, Teel, Jacmel, Haiti, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Mathias Holmes, Young, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Martha Marin, Nease, Ponce, P. R., G G Barker & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GO

WE ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING daily the largest ASSORTMENT and VARIETY of

Christmas Goods

Ever brought to this market, and we will make the

HANDSOMEST DISPLAY

Of any house in North Carolina.

TO

REMEMBER.

WE